

## IN THE CLAIMS

1 –15. (Cancelled)

16. (Currently Amended) A method for producing an aqueous vehicle dispersion in which there are solid active compound vehicle particles which are based on wax, polymer or lipid, have an average diameter in the range from 10 to 10,000 nm, and comprise at least one active pharmaceutical, cosmetic and/or food technology compound, fragrance or flavor, by

- a) mixing the active compound with the wax-, polymer- or lipid-based active compound vehicle and at least one emulsifier which leads in stage b) to the formation of a lyotropic liquid-crystalline mixed phase, at a temperature above the melting or softening point of the active compound vehicle, to form a phase B,
- b) ~~mechanically mixing~~ stirring the phase B ~~with~~ into an aqueous phase A, which may comprise an emulsifier, at a temperature above the melting or softening point of the active compound vehicle, the weight ratio of phase B to phase A being 1:5 to 5:1, without high-pressure homogenization, to form a -preferably gellike - lyotropic liquid-crystalline mixed phase,
- c) diluting the mixed phase with an aqueous phase, which may comprise an emulsifier, at an aqueous-phase temperature which is below the melting or softening point of the active compound vehicle, with stirring and without high-pressure homogenization, to a desired final concentration of the dispersion.

17. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 16, characterized in that the mechanical mixing in stage b) and the stirring in stage c) take place with agitators which have a peripheral speed in the range from 1 to 20 m/s.

18. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 17, characterized in that the shearing action of the agitator corresponds to the shearing action of a household kitchen mixer.

19. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 16, characterized in that the weight ratio of phase B to phase A in stage b) is 1:2 to 2:1.

20. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 16, characterized in that the active compound vehicle particles are based on diglycerides, triglycerides, fatty alcohols, their esters or ethers, waxes, lipid peptides or mixtures thereof.

21. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 16, characterized in that the average diameter of the active compound vehicle particles is 50 to 1000 nm.

22. (Previously Presented) An aqueous active compound vehicle dispersion obtainable by a method as claimed in claim 16.

23. (Previously Presented) A method for producing a multiple dispersion by mixing a dispersion prepared by a method as claimed in claim 16 with a further polyol phase or oil phase.

24. (Previously Presented) A multiple dispersion obtainable by a method as claimed in claim 23.

25. (Previously Presented) A drug, a cosmetic or a food additive comprising a dispersion as claimed in claim 22.

26-30. (Cancelled)

31. (Previously Presented) A drug, a cosmetic or a food additive comprising a multiple dispersion as claimed in claim 24.